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MONTANA LABOR MARKET

Monthly Review of
EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK, LABOR SUPPLY, LABOR DEMAND, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT

MONTANA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
Division of Unemployment Compensation Commission of Montana

Donald D. MacPherson, Chairman
Albert F. Root, Commissioner — Mitchell Building — P. O. Box 1728 — Helena, Montana — Chadwick H. Smith, Commissioner

FL. 211. SEPTEMBER, 1960

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Gain In Working Force Estimated For August

An estimated 700 more non-farm workers were on August payrolls than in July. Commission's estimates, compiled in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, figured the number of industrial wage earners at 168,300 at mid-August. August is normally the month of greatest industrial employment in the state, the peak of seasonal labor demand and utilization. February usually marks the valley floor. The employment rise from last winter's low to the August apex was 19,300. The spread between these two points clearly shows the effect of climate and weather on the Montana employment scene.

2,400 Less Than Year Ago

August hiring patterns, although diversified, lacked the sparkle of the past five years. More than half of the employment decline from a year ago stems from reduced payrolls in the mining group. For the first time in the past six years, total industrial employment in August was below the 170,000 mark. The record for that month was set in 1956 when 177,300 wage earners were employed.

Six Payroll Groups Lower

Breakdown of the 168,300 employment figure by major industry payroll groups revealed losses in six categories. There were 1,300 fewer workers in the mining group, with 700 of this decline in metal mining and 600 in petroleum and natural gas production. Main street hiring, in continuous decline since 1956, was down 1,600 workers in the trade industries. There were 600 fewer workers on payrolls of the service industries including hotels and personal services. Fewer major construction projects and less labor turnover resulted in 700 fewer construction workers on payrolls this year than last. The transportation and utilities group shared a loss of 300 wage earners. A decline of 300 in manufacturing employment was all in the non-durable goods group, specifically in food processing and petroleum refining.

Two Show Uptrend

Government employment was up 2,200 from a year ago, dividing into a gain of 1,500 workers at the state and local levels, and 700 in federal employment. An increase of 200 workers over a year ago in the finance, insurance and real estate group was chiefly the result of the opening of new finance and insurance companies in the state.

On the Farm Front

A variety of agricultural activities kept many thousands of farm workers busy during August. Work in the grain fields was virtually completed, and upcoming were the corn, potato and sugar beet harvests. Prospects for these crops looked good after late August rains increased soil moisture supplies. According to a Montana Crop and Livestock Report, sugar beet production is estimated at 930,000 tons, 12 per cent over last year and a third more than average. Four refineries at Billings, Hardin, Missoula and Sidney will start sugar processing operations about mid-October. The potato crop is up one per cent from a year ago and three per cent above average with expected yields of 1,378,000 cwt. Start of the sweet corn harvest and canning operations in the Billings area provided seasonal employment for approximately 150 field and plant workers. Fruit crop yields were disappointing in some instances. Sweet cherry yields were fair in the Flathead Valley. No cherries were picked at Hamilton this year due to weather-caused damage in the orchards. Eighty per cent of the raspberry crop there also went unpicked for the same reason. This year's commercial apple crop, estimated at 20,000 bushels, is about one-fourth of last year and smallest of record.

Late Summer Labor Market Lacks Muscle Of Recent Years With August Hiring Low

The August labor market picture lacked some of the vitality of the same month for the previous five years. Economic problems in the lumber industry, a metal mining payroll reduced by half, fewer major construction projects, less tourism, and a long-range trend of decline in trade industry employment, kept hiring to the very minimum, and accounted for much of the current unemployment. The 7,900 labor reserve, represented by work applicants registered at local offices of the Montana State Employment Service, is the second highest total in Commission records. Thirty-seven per cent of these idle, or 2,914, were women. The number of new job applicants, at 4,706, set a record for August, and was 200 higher than a year ago when thousands of workers were idled by the metal mining strike just beginning.

Good September Trend Seen

During late August hundreds of students and many teachers relinquish summer employment to return to schools and classrooms. Some replacement hiring will occur but not in the volume of years past. Early trends indicate that very little replacement hiring is planned, especially in the trade, service and lumber industries. Late construction projects, increased agricultural demand, and food processing are most likely to be the active forces on the September hiring line.

LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN MANUFACTURING AND MINING INDUSTRIES
(per 100 employees)

INDUSTRY	ACCESSION RATE						SEPARATION RATE								
	Total			New Hire			Total			Quit			Layoff		
	1) Jul 1960	2) Jun 1960	July 1959	July 1960	June 1960	July 1959	July 1960	June 1960	July 1959	July 1960	June 1960	July 1959	July 1960	June 1960	July 1959
3) All Manufacturing	3.9	7.2	4.8	2.7	5.1	3.9	5.5	4.1	3.3	2.1	1.8	2.1	2.6	1.9	.4
Durable Goods	4.5	7.6	5.9	3.2	5.1	4.8	6.2	4.0	3.5	2.1	1.8	2.2	3.1	1.7	.4
Primary Metal	3.9	4.6	2.9	1.7	2.0	1.9	7.5	2.1	2.0	1.3	1.3	1.6	5.5	.4	*
3) Nondurable Goods	2.7	6.6	2.7	1.7	5.0	2.3	4.2	4.3	2.8	2.1	1.8	2.0	1.7	2.3	.5
All Mining	7.7	7.0	6.2	3.1	2.2	2.6	6.3	5.7	5.1	3.9	2.4	3.3	1.1	.5	.8
Metal Mining	7.5	7.1	6.7	1.2	1.4	1.4	8.2	6.2	5.0	5.2	2.8	3.9	1.2	.2	.1

1) Preliminary rates based on all data available at publication time. 2) Figures previously revised on more complete returns.
3) Excludes sugar and canning industries. Total separations include discharges and miscellaneous separations. * Less than 0.05.

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Along the Hiring Line—Field Summary Sept. 1

ANACONDA, Deer Lodge, Philipsburg—(196 jobseekers, 82 new, 95 men, 101 women). Economy drags below year ago levels with main street sales off from earlier months. One unit of smelter closed with 60 workers transferred to other departments and 20 laid off for three weeks or longer. Construction provided most of August hires. Shortage of potato pickers expected when harvest begins about September 15.

BILLINGS, Columbus, Hardin, Hysham, Laurel, Red Lodge, Roundup—(1,301 jobseekers, 636 new, 746 men, 555 women). Building activity down from last month due to material shortages which caused suspension of some major projects. Upswing expected in September as shortages abide. Billings-Laurel interstate only major highway construction in area. Construction of two highway bridges, totalling $850,000, east of Billings begun. Trade industries spurred by back to school buying. Railroad maintenance work below year ago. Small grain harvest completed; sweet corn harvest begun August 22.

BOZEMAN, Ennis, Three Forks, Trident—(211 jobseekers, 254 new, 140 men, 71 women). Construction projects nearing completion include 1¼ million dollar shopping center, new bank building and city street paving project. Other commercial and state college building projects making good progress with no labor shortages. Depressed lumber markets keeping logging and sawmill activities from high volume. Farm labor demand below last year.

BUTTE, Virginia City, Whitehall—(1,247 jobseekers, 380 new, 830 men, 417 women). Highway projects, small building and remodeling projects kept most skilled craftsmen employed. Home building practically nil due to big surplus of homes on market and empty apartments. Main street business slow with some cafe closures, and others operating with reduced hours and personnel. Telephone strike settled 8-24, returning 160 to jobs. Potato harvest to start mid-September.

CUT BANK—(120 jobseekers, 179 new, 71 men, 49 women). Most construction workers employed on home building and remodeling projects. Work on new bank building and street paving project expected to start next month. Oil drilling holds steady. Main street hiring slow except for cafes. Grain harvest below par; surplus of transient labor and custom combines.

DILLON—(87 jobseekers, 124 new, 54 men, 33 women). Good volume of construction in area, both active and planned. Preparatory work underway at new dam site with 50 employed. Forty-five workmen employed at site of 100 home building project north of city. Two bridges over Big Hole River near completion. Work to start soon on $300,000 road project.

GLASGOW, Fort Peck, Malta, Opheim—(168 jobseekers, 145 new, 62 men, 106 women). Housing construction main project at airbase. No new contracts yet advertised for next season. 128 housing units accepted for occupancy, with 300 more scheduled for completion for December. Force reduction of 250 on this project occurred since last month. Downtown construction includes Elks Lodge and supermarket, both scheduled for completion in October. Hail damaged grain crops in some areas, but good yields reported in others.

GLENDIVE, Circle, Wibaux—(144 jobseekers, 160 new, 107 men, 37 women). Trade and service hiring up during August with good grain harvest activity, pre-school buying, and county fair. Construction far below last year as financing plans for some buildings failed to materialize. Current projects include downtown parking lot, one commercial building and small remodeling jobs. Farm labor demand diminishing.

GREAT FALLS, Choteau, Fort Benton, Stanford—(1,115 jobseekers, 660 new, 639 men, 476 women). Trade industries provided most of job hires during August. Construction was also an active force in the labor market, but with less volume than a year ago and reduced worker demand. Plans made for construction of missile launching sites and 120 miles of secondary roads contiguous to this project, but no bids yet advertised. Farm labor supply and demand in balance with good job prospects seen for fall activities.

HAMILTON, Stevensville—(204 jobseekers, 98 new, 121 men, 83 women). August labor market marked by sluggish lumber industry and agriculture slowdown. Lumber employment down by about 30 per cent, with many logging and sawmill workers idle. Farm labor demand reduced with no cherry picking this year, and 80 per cent of raspberry fields untouched due to weather-caused losses.

HAVRE, Chinook, Harlem—(151 jobseekers, 73 new, 74 men, 77 women). Industry hiring up over last month, but below year ago. Increased payrolls over July noted in construction, trade and service industries. Three construction projects scheduled for September start should provide good employment activity during September. Farm employment down due to poor grain crops and unsettled weather.

HELENA, Boulder, Garrison, Townsend, White Sulphur Springs—(332 jobseekers, 202 new, 203 men, 129 women). August labor market demand chiefly for clerical and sales workers with shortages of qualified stenographers and typists still persisting. Influx of female applicants during the month seeking employment during the school term. No major construction starts during month, but good progress on existing jobs with rising labor demand forecast for Sept. 1. Farm labor demand steady with adequate workers.

KALISPELL, Columbia Falls, Eureka, Libby, Whitefish—(781 jobseekers, 329 new, 561 men, 220 women). Mixed trends dominated the late summer labor market. Trade industries and some segments of lumber manufacturing provided most August hires. Some large sawmills planning to discontinue operations indefinitely; effects of this action will transalate into sharp declines in trade and service. Sizable unemployment increases expected during September as worker demand continues to diminish in most major industries.

LEWISTOWN, Harlowton, Ryegate, Winnett—(118 jobseekers, 81 new, 80 men, 38 women). Farm hiring for grain harvest was major labor market force during August, despite some hail-caused losses. Industry hiring was most evident in construction, trade and the service industries. Unemployment was up slightly over last month and a year ago. Closure of four stores and several cafes in Harlowton, and the absence of major construction projects in the local office area were chiefly responsible.

LIVINGSTON, Big Timber—(234 jobseekers, 166 new, 166 men, 68 women). Lumber situation still unsteady with some hires early in the month, but layoffs occurring later. Future status of major lumber mill dependent on economic factors including price and demand. Work on sewage disposal plant started with projected employment of 45 workmen. Railroad hiring lim-

LABOR MARKET INDICATORS

Employment—	August 1960	July 1960	August 1959	Aug. Avg. 1951-60
Industrial Employment	168,300	167,600	170,700	167,100
New Job Applicants	4,706	5,286	4,514	3,497
Job Applicants, End of Month	7,939	8,038	7,777	4,561
Insured Unemployment, Week of	**Sept. 2 1960**	**Aug. 5 1960**	**Sept. 4 1959**	**Avg. 1st Sept. Wk. 1956-60**
New and Renewal Claims	758	623	1,159	672
Unemployed Weeks Filed	3,265	2,892	3,543	2,866
Total Unemployment Claims	4,023	3,515	4,702	3,538

NINE YEARS OF MONTANA INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT TOTALS, BY MONTHS (in Thousands)

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Aver.
1952	140.5	140.7	143.0	149.7	154.8	159.9	159.5	161.2	160.4	157.9	156.0	154.9	153.2
1953	145.8	144.5	146.3	149.7	153.1	158.0	158.5	160.6	160.3	159.6	157.6	156.4	154.2
1954	146.7	145.5	147.2	151.1	155.7	161.6	164.1	165.4	154.8	153.9	158.2	155.7	155.0
1955	148.4	146.8	147.4	153.4	158.4	166.8	168.2	170.4	169.8	165.9	162.4	160.3	159.8
1956**	154.3	152.1	154.0	160.6	166.9	174.9	174.9	177.3	174.8	172.2	168.1	164.4	166.2
1957	154.5	152.7	154.5	159.0	163.7	169.5	171.6	171.6	168.3	165.0	160.8	157.5	162.4
1958	151.9	149.1	149.3	155.2	161.2	165.9	169.0	171.0	168.8	167.6	164.6	161.2	161.2
1959	154.2	152.1	154.7	159.7	164.3	169.3	170.2	170.7	160.0	159.2	155.6	154.2	160.4
1960	148.5	149.0	151.2	157.4	160.8	166.9	167.6	168.3*					

*Preliminary estimate. **Employment figures from 1956 to date revised on basis of more complete reports.

Along the Hiring Line—Field Summary Sept. 1

ited to apprentice electricians; no track crews active in area at present. Shortage of waitresses continues with some employers training inexperienced help. Trade hiring abating with end of tourist season.

MILES CITY, Baker, Ekalaka, Broadus, Jordan, Terry—(65 jobseekers, 79 new, 36 men, 29 women). August labor market demand mostly from construction and trade industries. Upswing in construction expected mid-September with start of crusher operations on highway project. Farm labor demand began to lessen at months end with completion of grain harvest. Local labor supply sufficient to meet changing labor market conditions.

MISSOULA, Drummond, Arlee, Superior—(731 jobseekers, 400 new, 506 men, 225 women). Limited production begun at newly completed plywood plant; hires will continue weekly as conditions warrant. Completion of new paper mill expected by October. Lumber activity fairly steady with exception of 70 temporary layoffs at one mill. Six new educational buildings under construction including 3 at state university. Service industries laying off workers as tourist season nears end.

POLSON—(198 jobseekers, 67 new, 157 men, 41 women). Reopening of remodeled plywood mill scheduled for September with recall of production workers after release of construction crews and installation engineers. Fair yields of good quality sweet cherries reported, with smaller crews for sorting and packing than years past. Grain harvest and second cutting of hay used fewer workers with farm owners doing work on exchange basis.

SHELBY—(205 jobseekers, 311 new, 154 men, 51 women). Adverse weather restricted some outdoor activities during the month. Farm hiring 25% below normal due to short crops and farm neighbors assisting each other. Twenty workers laid off as highway overpass near completion. Construction of new high school begun with 15 employed. Main street hiring in trade and service industries starting to diminish.

SIDNEY—(78 jobseekers, 80 new, 53 men 25 women). Industrial employment at good levels paced by contract construction, but home building still drags because of financing problems. Oil field exploration and drilling in slack period. Some upswing noted in trade and service establishments. Grain harvest yields satisfactory despite hail losses in some areas.

THOMPSON FALLS, Hot Springs—(117 jobseekers, 58 new, 86 men, 31 women). Employment prospects reduced by slow labor market and completed construction projects. Some lumber mills continue to reduce working forces while others shut down completely. Clearing operations at site of new ½-million dollar school to begin this fall with construction to start next spring.

WOLF POINT, Plentywood, Scobey—136 jobseekers, 142 new, 84 men, 52 women). Job opportunities scarcer than year ago as result of declines in construction and trade industries. Farm hiring above last year with heavy in-migration of transient workers. No new construction on local scene, but most skilled workmen employed on existing projects. Fading activity in trade and service industries starting as tourist season slows. No labor shortages expected for balance of season.

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT IN NON-AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN MONTANA (1)

(Compiled in co-operation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT			Net Change	
	Aug. 1960 (2)	July 1960 (3)	Aug. 1959	July '60 to Aug. '60	Aug. '59 to Aug. '60
NON-AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES	168,300	167,600	170,700	700	— 2,400
Manufacturing	20,900	20,800	21,200	100	— 300
Durable goods	13,400	13,100	13,400	300	00
Lumber and timber products	7,500	7,300	7,800	200	— 300
Primary metals	4,200	4,200	4,100	00	100
Other (4)	1,700	1,600	1,500	100	200
Nondurable goods	7,500	7,700	7,800	— 200	— 300
Food and kindred products	4,100	4,100	4,300	00	— 200
Printing and publishing	1,800	1,800	1,600	00	200
Petroleum refining	800	900	900	— 100	— 100
Other (5)	800	900	1,000	— 100	— 200
Mining	7,500	7,600	8,800	— 100	— 1,300
Metal mining	5,100	5,100	5,800	00	— 700
Coal, quarrying and nonmetallic	700	700	700	00	00
Petroleum-natural gas production	1,700	1,800	2,300	— 100	— 600
Contract Construction	13,000	12,400	13,700	600	— 700
Contractors, building construction	5,800	5,400	5,600	400	200
Contractors, other than building	3,300	3,200	4,100	100	— 800
Contractors, special trade	3,900	3,800	4,000	100	— 100
Transportation and utilities	19,800	19,900	20,100	— 100	— 300
Interstate railroads	9,500	9,600	10,000	— 100	— 500
Transportation except railroads	4,300	4,300	3,800	00	500
Utilities including communication	6,000	6,000	6,300	00	— 300
Trade	39,300	39,100	40,900	200	— 1,600
Wholesale trade	7,800	7,700	8,200	100	— 400
Retail trade	31,500	31,400	32,700	100	— 1,200
General merchandise and apparel	5,500	5,500	6,000	00	— 500
Food stores	4,800	4,700	4,700	100	100
Eating and drinking establishments	8,900	8,700	8,500	200	400
Automotive and filling stations	5,900	6,000	6,700	— 100	— 800
Retail trade not elsewhere classified	6,400	6,500	6,800	— 100	— 400
Finance, insurance and real estate	6,400	6,400	6,200	00	200
Services and miscellaneous	22,000	22,200	22,600	— 200	— 600
Hotels, rooming houses, camps, etc.	3,700	3,700	4,200	00	— 500
Personal services	1,900	2,000	2,100	— 100	— 200
Other (6)	16,400	16,500	16,300	— 100	100
Government	39,400	39,200	37,200	200	2,200
Federal	11,000	11,200	10,300	— 200	700
State and local	28,400	28,000	26,900	400	1,500
Great Falls Area (Cascade County	20,400	20,500	21,000	— 100	— 600
Manufacturing	3,100	3,100	3,200	00	— 100
Contract construction	1,600	1,700	2,300	— 100	— 700
Transportation and utilities	2,400	2,400	2,200	00	200
Trade, wholesale and retail	5,900	5,900	5,900	00	00
Services and miscellaneous (7)	4,200	4,200	4,300	00	— 100
Government	3,200	3,200	3,100	00	100

(1) Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Proprietors, firm members, personnel of the armed forces, domestic servants, and self-employed persons are excluded.

(2) Preliminary estimates based on return from samples of 712 selected Montana establishments.

(3) Figures previously released have been revised on return from 1,153 such establishments.

(4) Includes fabricated metal products, machinery except electrical, furniture, stone and clay products.

(5) Includes apparel, chemicals, and miscellaneous manufacturing products.

(6) Includes commercial trade schools, auto repair services and garages, miscellaneous repair services and hand trades, motion pictures, amusements and recreation, medical and health, law offices and professional services, non-profit membership organizations and businesses not otherwise classified.

(7) Same as (6) above, also includes finance, real estate and mining.

COMPARISON OF BASIC LABOR MARKET ACTIVITIES IN AUG., 1960 AND AUG., 1959

Employment Service Office	New Job Applicants				Jobseekers in File				Job Placement								U.I. Claims Wk. 9-2	
	Aug. 1960		Aug. 1959		Aug. 1960		Aug. 1959		Aug. 1960				Aug. 1959					
	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Ind.	Ag.	Tot.	Vet.	Ind.	Ag.	Tot.	Vet.	1960	1959
Anaconda	82	14	114	22	196	28	246	56	34	53	87	11	45	55	100	33	125*	860
Billings	636	147	806	211	1,301	215	1,132	254	549	1,420	1,969	252	520	1,431	1,951	579	687	404
Bozeman	254	55	317	100	211	35	302	92	235	132	367	93	225	198	423	153	31	25
Butte	380	87	229	52	1,247	293	2,029	569	107	77	184	52	116	78	194	37	571	1,636
Cut Bank	179	65	141	64	120	19	87	23	47	111	158	32	65	136	201	84	70	58
Dillon	124	48	87	42	87	23	52	15	59	240	299	145	34	278	312	162	61	27
Glasgow	145	44	265	82	168	25	200	36	222	450	672	82	302	438	740	170	88	27
Glendive	160	47	119	24	144	23	82	16	138	291	429	39	149	339	488	60	6	3
Great Falls	660	170	738	210	1,115	235	1,292	280	622	1,217	1,839	320	703	1,463	2,166	343	520	575
Hamilton	98	18	51	11	204	37	163	30	52	165	217	26	71	482	553	24	123	72
Havre	73	9	97	30	151	18	85	13	144	424	568	225	165	840	1,005	502	122	68
Helena	202	38	161	43	332	85	345	103	340	98	438	170	282	80	362	172	192	147
Kalispell	329	72	322	94	781	196	520	87	240	27	267	45	545	37	582	125	463	208
Lewistown	81	22	58	12	118	20	55	7	106	403	509	154	98	455	553	166	63	18
Livingston	166	39	51	10	234	47	78	10	209	57	266	73	88	64	152	68	62	53
Miles City	79	15	106	30	65	11	98	18	112	366	478	46	104	317	421	48	53	34
Missoula	400	87	364	110	731	154	535	130	325	134	459	165	273	182	455	167	426	285
Polson	67	9	62	17	198	39	141	38	403	785	1,188	323	228	614	842	186	152	109
Shelby	311	120	219	84	205	82	157	107	122	159	281	87	106	387	493	105	64	25
Sidney	80	23	79	31	78	17	58	5	113	58	171	67	65	51	116	32	3	3
Thomp. Falls	58	16	45	14	117	19	58	10	47	3	50	12	79	2	81	32	82	30
Wolf Point	142	39	83	11	136	39	62	8	42	147	189	29	57	125	182	44	59	35
TOTALS	4,706	1,184	4,514	1,304	7,939	1,660	7,777	1,907	4,268	6,817	11,085	2,448	4,320	8,052	12,372	3,292	4,023	4,702

*Include 87 claims of the Federal Employee UC Program, 59 same a year ago.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED MONTANA INDUSTRIES

(Produced in co-operation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)
(Hours and earnings data exclude administrative and salaried personnel)

INDUSTRY	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Aug. (1) 1960	July (2) 1960	Aug. 1959	Aug. (1) 1960	July (2) 1960	Aug. 1959	Aug. (1) 1960	July (2) 1960	Aug. 1959
All Manufacturing	$ 95.80	$ 95.34	$ 92.54	39.1	38.6	38.4	2.45	2.47	2.41
Durable goods	93.99	92.69	92.64	39.0	38.3	38.6	2.41	2.42	2.40
Primary metals	94.92	97.36	94.62	38.9	39.9	39.1	2.44	2.44	2.42
Nondurable goods	99.94	100.61	93.73	39.5	39.3	38.1	2.53	2.56	2.46
Food and kindred products	85.87	86.11	77.99	42.3	41.8	38.8	2.03	2.06	2.01
All Mining	99.82	102.56	102.47	39.3	39.6	40.5	2.54	2.59	2.53
Metal mining	97.76	102.96	100.44	37.6	39.0	39.7	2.60	2.64	2.53
Transportation and Utilities (except Rys.)	95.26	96.92	104.41						
Transportation (except railroads)	109.06	109.93	132.99						
Utilities and communication	87.10	89.08	86.37	38.2	38.9	39.8	2.28	2.29	2.17

(1) Preliminary estimates. (2) Figures previously released have been revised on more complete returns.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION OF MONTANA

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The Week of October 3 through October 8 is "Hire the Handicapped Week"

Remember, it is ability, not disability, that counts!

CALL YOUR MONTANA STATE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE WHEN YOU NEED QUALIFIED, EXPERIENCED WORKERS!

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